

VICTORY FORWARD

POLICY AND PLANS



The Council of
The Dominion Alliance
*For the Total Suppression
of the Liquor Traffic*



In affiliation with
**THE WORLD LEAGUE
AGAINST ALCOHOLISM**

Declaration of Principles

of the Council of

The Dominion Alliance



1. That it is neither right nor politic for the state to afford legal protection and sanction to any traffic or system that tends to increase crime, to waste the national resources, to corrupt the social habits and to destroy the health and lives of the people.



2. That the traffic in intoxicating beverages is hostile to the true interests of individuals, and destructive of the order and welfare of society, and ought therefore to be prohibited.



3. That the history and results of all past legislation in regard to the liquor traffic abundantly prove that it is impossible satisfactorily to limit or regulate a system so essentially mischievous in its tendencies.

(Continued on inside of back cover)

ORGANIZING A MOVEMENT

Sixteen members of the House of Commons united to call a general conference of prohibition workers, which was held in Montreal on September 15th, 1875. Two hundred and eighty-five delegates being present. At this gathering a Committee was appointed to draft a plan for a Dominion organization. A report was adopted, forming a Dominion Prohibitory Council. Immediately following, the Council met and chose Senator Vidal as President, and Thos. Gales as Secretary.

A further meeting was called which was held in Ottawa February 16th, 1876. Here it was decided to form a national organization to be called the Dominion Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor traffic. Provision was made for the appointment of a representative Council of members, elected in each Province by the several leagues.

The Council of the Dominion Alliance has, ever since, been recognized as representative of the organized prohibition movement in Canada and has co-ordinated the work of the various provincial branches or analagous organizations so far as their activities are brought to bear upon the Dominion issues.

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE A UNION OF THE MORAL REFORM FORCES

The Dominion Alliance is not a "Temperance Society." Indeed, strictly speaking, it is not a "Society" at all, but just what its name signifies, an "Alliance" of churches and other interested agencies for the purpose of forwarding temperance work.

The Alliance is really the federated church fighting the liquor traffic. It is the agent of the churches in solving the liquor problem and seeks the highest standard of organizing efficiency for the securing of legislation.

OBJECTIVE OF ALLIANCE IS TOTAL SUPPRESSION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC

The aim of the Alliance is to create and direct an enlightened public opinion, to secure the total suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes and to unite all churches and moral reform agencies in judicious effort for the attainment of this end.

With nation-wide prohibition as its legislative objective, it works for the enactment and enforcement of all available limitations and restrictions of the liquor traffic and seeks the thorough enforcement of all laws.

It also emphasizes the need of electing to all public positions of men who are known, avowed and trustworthy supporters of its principles and methods.

The Alliance is inter-denominational and non-partisan. It deals with one issue only, the suppression of the liquor traffic, and with public men, candidates and measures, irrespective of party upon that issue.

A DEMOCRATIC, COMPREHENSIVE REPRESENTATIVE ORGANIZATION

Every section of the prohibition movement has a place in the Dominion Alliance. All churches and temperance organizations are affiliates.

Organizations have come and gone but the Alliance has held steadily on, and must, for it is not a fad of a few, it is not a banding together of certain individuals. It is essentially the expression of the Prohibition mind of the Canadian people as represented in the various temperance, church and moral reform organizations.

THE CONSTITUTION GIVES THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

Simple, Strong and Effective, a Winning Combination is the basis of representation of the Council of the Dominion Alliance. It is set out in Article No. 3 of the Constitution, and is as follows:—

III. MEMBERSHIP.

This Council shall be composed of its officers, and representatives of bodies in sympathy with the object of the Alliance as follows:—

1. Churches and other bodies having a Dominion organization each to the number of six, with one additional for each twenty thousand members of the body.

2. Churches not having a Dominion organization each to the number of two, and one additional for every twenty thousand members of the body.

3. Provincial branches of the Alliance and other analogous bodies to the number in Ontario of twenty, in Quebec of sixteen, in New Brunswick of eight, in Prince Edward Island of five, in Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, of ten each.

4. Synods, Conferences, or similar church organizations, four each.

5. Provincial organizations of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Sons of Temperance, Independent Order of Good Templars, Royal Templars of Temperance or other Provincial temperance bodies, four each.

And the General Secretaries of Provincial Branches of the Alliance and analogous bodies.

THE ALLIANCE IS A MORAL REFORM CLEARING HOUSE

The plan of organization is simple and strong. The main units are the Provincial branches of the Alliance and analogous bodies in the various provinces, each of which

makes its own constitution, frames its own plan of work and directs its own action, being simply expected to recognize the Council as the bond of union between the various provincial organizations favoring prohibition, and an agency to assist in securing desired Dominion legislation. Thus at once the live, vigorous fighting forces of each province are linked together for purposes which they have in common. Then included there are the distinctively temperance organizations, the W.C.T.U., Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, Royal Templars, that have done such magnificent pioneer work and who represent a phase of the movement that should not be ignored but is a powerful factor in the movement as a whole.

Then there is the Church, the breath and soul of the whole movement, represented it is true through the provincial organizations and other temperance societies, but also given direct representation on the Dominion body.

Here then is the winning combination, the virile fighting Prohibition forces, the temperance societies and the Church.

The whole making and manning of this organization, therefore, is in the hands of the right-thinking people of Canada and it is a striking tribute to the efficiency of that plan and the heartiness of co-operation that the Alliance "has carried on" so successfully.

The Alliance unifies the moral reform forces and enables concentration of effort. It is not the rival of any organization, but rather the means by which the work of all is so harmonized and combined that their conjoint efforts will tell more forcefully in the battle for better conditions.

The Alliance does not ask men or women whether they are Conservative or Liberal, Catholic or Protestant; it asks just one simple straight question, viz.: Are you against the liquor traffic and are you willing to co-operate with others of like mind for its destruction? If you do, and are, come on.

It is the clearing house for the effective, economical utilization of a temperance sentiment which is the peculiar province of churches, Sunday schools, young people's societies and temperance organizations to create and strengthen.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Since the organization of the Alliance in 1876, the record is one of continuous progress. In 1878 the Canada Temperance Act was passed. Year after year the issue was raised in Parliament, prohibition resolutions submitted with varying success.

A Royal Commission was appointed which made an exhaustive inquiry extending for several years, Prohibitionists being represented by the Secretary of the Dominion Council, Mr. F. S. Spence. The minority report of that Commission recommending total Prohibition was largely prepared by the Alliance representative. Then came the Dominion Plebiscite in 1898 after which the fight became largely Provincial.

In 1912 a great National Prohibition Congress was held in Massey Hall, Toronto, and steps taken to more actively push the fight in the Dominion arena and steps were taken to re-introduce the issue into the Dominion Parliament. At the first session of Parliament immediately after the declaration of war the campaign was pushed with even greater strength and early in 1916 a resolution for total nation-wide Prohibition was introduced in the House of Commons by Messrs. Stevens and Marcil.

To further push the fight thus renewed a conference of the representatives of the fighting Prohibition Organizations in each Province was held in the Chateau Laurier, in Ottawa in December and for this special campaign the Dominion Prohibition Committee was formed.

DOMINION PROHIBITION COMMITTEE

This Committee went to work in earnest and has during the past two or three years been heading up the parliamentary fight. In this the Committee has been backed up by the organized temperance forces in each province. As a result of this combined campaign the Dominion government commencing in the Fall of 1917 has passed a series of orders-in-council, culminating in a general order under date of March 11th, 1918. The gist of the provisions of this order are as follows:—

No person shall make or manufacture intoxicating liquor, or cause intoxicating liquor to be made or manufactured within the Dominion of Canada.

No person after the first day of April, 1918, shall send, take, transport, into or deliver in any prohibited area any intoxicating liquor or cause any intoxicating liquor to be sent, transported or delivered.

No person after the first day of April, 1918, shall either directly or indirectly sell or contract or agree to sell any intoxicating liquor which is in or which is to be delivered within, any prohibited area.

These regulations shall be construed as supplementary to the prohibitory laws now in force or that may be hereafter in force in any province or territory, and shall continue in force during the continuance of the present war, and for twelve months thereafter.

During the session of the Dominion Parliament, just closed, a Bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act was passed. This Bill provides that upon receipt by the Secretary of State of a duly certified copy of a resolution passed through a Legislative Assembly of any province in which provincial prohibition is in force, a vote of the electors may be taken upon the following proposition:—

That the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into such provinces may be forbidden.

If a majority of the electors voting vote in favor of this proposition, then the Governor-in-Council, by Order-in-Council may declare that the prohibition is in force. If the prohibition is declared to be in force, then the result as is set out in section 154, which reads as follows:—

"154. (1) If the prohibition is declared to be in force—“(a) no person shall import, send, take, or transport into such province any intoxicating liquor;

“(b) no person shall, either directly or indirectly, manufacture or sell, or contract or agree to manufacture or sell, any intoxicating liquor to be unlawfully imported, sent, taken or transported into such province.

“(c) the carriage or transportation of intoxicating liquor through such province shall only be by means of a common carrier by water or by railway and not otherwise, and during the time any intoxicating liquor is being so transported or carried no person shall open or break or allow to be opened or broken any package or vessel containing such intoxicating liquor, or drink, or use or allow to be drunk or used any intoxicating liquor therefrom.”

So far as it goes this Bill is good. It is not, however, nor can it be accepted as, a solution of the question from a Dominion standpoint or as a discharge of the duties of our Dominion legislators.

Prohibition workers are out to solve this problem, not simply to restrict the sale of liquor, but to suppress the liquor traffic. This means that by a combination of Provincial and Dominion Legislation we are determined to procure the absolute Prohibition of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation, and transportation of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes.

THE DOMINION COUNCIL HAS GENEROUSLY HELPED THE PROVINCES

From time to time as emergencies have arisen in various parts of Canada help has generously and freely been given to the limit of the power of the Council of the Dominion Alliance.

When the fight was on in the maritime provinces, Mr. F. S. Spence, then Dominion Secretary, visited that part of Canada and by his counsel in committee and by public addresses helped largely in the fight. In the early days in Western Canada the Council of the Dominion Alliance was the important factor. Branches of the organization were established in what was then the North-West Territory, in British Columbia, and in Manitoba, and for years the fight was carried on there largely through the impetus and help given from the parent organization.

When the Western Provinces were formed and the Prohibition forces organized for themselves still help was given. In the Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Yukon Territory campaigns help was sent in the form of either men or money or both.

In the recent Quebec fight it was the prompt action of the Dominion Council that brought about the consolidation of the forces and which resulted in the polling of the largest vote for Prohibition ever given in that Province.

Eight of Canada's nine provinces are dry. Quebec alone permits sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes and there no liquor stronger than beer containing 2.5% alcohol, or wine containing 6.9% alcohol is permitted to be sold, and this only in cafes and shops.

It is essential that the strong central organization shall throw its forces into that part of the fighting line where they're in most need and to concentrate upon strategic points as the war develops. It is political wisdom upon the part of each province to give such loyal support to the Central organization that as emergencies arise, which often come unexpectedly, there will be no lack of ability, as there is never lack of willingness, to give the required aid.

WORK AHEAD

The good soldier looks forward, not back. He spends his time, not in celebrating past victories but in planning future triumphs, not in considering the ground over which he has passed, but the territory he has yet to occupy. Let us, as prohibition workers, while rejoicing in successes gained, bend our energies to the work that yet remains.

There is grave danger that in this hour of triumph we relax our efforts and allow the liquor traffic to snatch victory from what seems for the moment to be smashing defeat.

Our attention and energy had been given to the provincial aspects to prohibition work. Victory is ours. Now the Dominion and world phases of the reform must dominate our plans and absorb our efforts.

We must co-ordinate our work and bend our energies to the strengthening of our Dominion Organization.

Much remains to be done in regard to Dominion legislation. Indeed the situation is critical and demands immediate aggressive action. There is imminent danger that the splendid measure of Dominion war-time Prohibition which has been of such advantage to our nation shall be allowed to elapse without being replaced with adequate legislation.

The Bill that Parliament had passed in lieu of the present order-in-council is very partial and conditional. It deals not at all with the manufacture of liquor and only partially with the importation and inter-provincial shipment. It only effects provinces already under provincial Prohibition and there it can only be brought into operation by a vote taken under Dominion auspices.

Parliament must be pressed for further legislation, for, what we seek is not simply amelioration of conditions but a solution of this problem.

THE LEGISLATION NEEDED

Dominion legislation must be secured to cover the following points:—

THE MANUFACTURE.

So long as breweries and distilleries are allowed to continue to manufacture, just so long there will be trouble. Even if that manufacture be legally permitted only for medicinal, sacramental or commercial purposes there is bound to be a leak unless rigid safeguards are provided.

THE IMPORTATION.

To some extent the same danger exists here as in regard to manufacture. Having prohibited the manufacture at home we must not permit the shipment from abroad.

THE EXPORTATION.

Canada having enacted prohibition should not be purveyor to other nations. The product of Canadian soil by the application of Canadian labor should be sent abroad in food form to bless humanity and not turned into liquid poison in Canadian breweries and distilleries and exported to curse the nations. Canada should go out of the liquor trade.

PROTECTION OF PROVINCES

Provincial Legislatures have only power to deal with the liquor traffic within provincial boundaries. Indeed, every provincial law contains what is termed a "saving clause", which provides that it shall not affect and is not intended to affect bona fide transactions in liquor between a person in that province and a person in another province or foreign country.

Only by Dominion legislation can the provinces be protected in the exercise of their prohibitory powers. There is need for a Dominion law preventing shipment of liquor into any part of Canada in which the sale of it is prohibited.

IN THE PROVINCES

Every province of Canada has its own particular problem which of necessity it must solve for itself, but each can give substantial help to the other and the Dominion Council should be a bond of union between the provinces and a co-operating agency by which such help can be best rendered.

There is not a province in Canada wherein it can be said that the fight is over. A vote of the electors is to be taken in at least two provinces, New Brunswick, and British Columbia, and also in Yukon Territory.

The first of these will be the Yukon Territory, where the vote of the electors is to be taken at the time of the next general election for the Yukon Council, next January. There the vote will be upon two questions, Prohibition and Dispensaries. The ballot being in the following form:—

	Yes	No
I. Are you in favor of the sale of spirituous and malt liquors in licensed premises?		
II. Are you in favor of the sale of spirituous and malt liquors through Government agencies?		

In British Columbia the Government has definitely announced its intention to strengthen the law, particularly in regard to supplying of liquor upon prescription, tighten up the enforcement and take a vote within the next few months.

In New Brunswick the terms of the vote have not yet been determined, but the government has announced its decision to seek an expression of opinion from the electors.

Now is not the time to demobilize temperance forces, but rather to consolidate them more strongly than ever.

THE WORLD MOVEMENT

The beginning of what may, in the Providence of God, prove to be the most stupendous undertaking for human upliftment outside of missionary effort, took place at international gatherings held in Toronto in May and in Washington in June of this year when representatives of twenty nations met and formed a "World League Against Alcoholism."

The delegates discussed the great problem of intemperance amongst the nations. It was unanimously agreed that the success of Prohibition in Canada and the United States, and the object lesson thus given, was the most powerful factor in the pushing of the fight in other countries. Peculiar obligations are thus laid upon Canada and the United States. The two main organizations in the League are the Anti-Saloon League of America and the Dominion Alliance of Canada.

A brief résumé of the temperance situation and possibilities among the various nations of the world, follows:—

LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO.—The unsettled state of affairs in Mexico has seriously hampered the progress of temperance movement in that country. It is to be feared that many breweries will move across the border from the United States and carry on their operations there.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Throughout Central America there are practically no restrictions upon the liquor traffic, except in the Canal Zone, which is under prohibition, by order of General Gorgas, and in San Salvador where boys under twenty-one are forbidden to enter saloons or receive liquor.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Practically no restrictions have been made in Brazil, the Argentine, Bolivia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia and Paraguay. Sale to Indians is prohibited in British Guiana.

EUROPE

In most of the countries of Europe, temperance organizations and a certain amount of sentiment favorable to prohibition already exists. The work of the next few years will be to crystallize and consolidate this sentiment into an active force that will make itself felt at the polls and in the parliaments.

ENGLAND.—Reaction from the war-time restrictions imposed upon the liquor trade has set in. The standard barrelage of beer has been increased for 1919, more spirits released from bond and the hours of sale have been lengthened. In the Carlisle area, where the Government purchased the traffic and public houses, Sunday closing and the week-end prohibition of spirits have been abandoned.

SCOTLAND.—The first local option vote comes on in Scotland in November or December, 1920. Under the Temperance (Scotland) Act of 1913 a requisition signed in September, 1920, by not less than one-tenth of the electors in any area may demand a poll. The questions to be submitted will be:

- (1) No-License.
- (2) Reduction of licenses by one-fourth.
- (3) No change.

Scotland is the key to the whole temperance situation in the British Isles. If the prohibition experiment is successful in the northern parts of the United Kingdom this will have greater weight in the south than any other argument.

IRELAND.—The war-time restrictions on the liquor traffic imposed by the British Control Board did not apply to Ireland. In the present unsettled state of affairs in the Emerald Isle, practically no attempts are being made to enforce the early closing regulations or, for that matter, any other restrictive measures.

FRANCE.—The importance of the wine industry in France prior to the war proved an almost unsurmountable barrier to temperance reform. There were over 1,000,000 distilleries in France and one wine shop for every 40 of the population. During the war, however, certain restrictions, e.g. the prohibition of absinthe were enforced and the prohibition of absinthe has been made permanent.

Some sentiment against spirituous liquors exists, but a vast amount of educational work as to the evil of wine drinking will be required.

RUSSIA AND BALKANS.—Russia, in spite of the chaotic political situation and the illiteracy of the population, presents wonderful possibilities for prohibition and imposes tremendous responsibilities upon temperance workers in other countries. Two years of prohibition in Russia have done much to educate all classes of Russians in all sections of the Old Empire as to the value of prohibition. Prohibition continued in Russia would most favorably affect the Balkans where wine-drinking is almost universal and where little temperance sentiment exists. Roumania alone of the Balkans adopted prohibition as a wartime measure.

SWEDEN.—In Sweden the liquor traffic is regulated under what is known as the Gothenburg System, but it is not regarded as a satisfactory solution of the drink problem by the people and so the popular demand for local veto is increasing.

NORWAY.—In Norway the prohibition of the sale and private importation of spirits and strong liquors, which was in force during the war, was made permanent by a vote taken October 6th, 1919.

BELGIUM.—Before the war had prohibited the sale and manufacture of absinthe. It is confidently expected that, as soon as that part of Belgium which was under German rule is re-organized, far-reaching prohibitory measures will be introduced.

HOLLAND.—Since 1897 the per capita consumption of alcohol in Holland has fallen almost one-half. During the war the use of cereals by distilleries was forbidden, but there are now few restrictions in the liquor traffic actually in force.

FINLAND.—Twice while Finland was a dependency of Russia it voted for prohibition but the Czar refused to sign it. One of the first acts after Finland became independent, therefore, was to declare for prohibition which came into effect in June, 1917.

DENMARK.—A petition containing over 700,000 names has been presented to Parliament asking for prohibition and the Danish Government is expected soon to take some action in the matter.

ITALY.—In Italy, which produces about one-third of all the wines used in the world, temperance propaganda was practically brought to a standstill by the war, the temperance organizations having been so weak financially that they were submerged early in the war.

ASIA AND AFRICA

Most of the countries of Asia are nominally prohibition countries for the great religions of the East enjoin abstinence. These nations, however, are being menaced by the liquor traffic which has been outlawed in the Occident and seek a new field of activities. The traffic in Asia is growing by leaps and bounds. The strategic centre for temperance work in the Orient is Japan, the most progressive nation of the East.

In South Africa and other parts of the great continent there is a growing opposition to the liquor traffic and a demand for its prohibition.

AUSTRALASIA

The various states of Australia have Local Option laws and have enacted early closing as follows:—

West Australia (War Measure), bars open 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

South Australia, bars open 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

New South Wales, bars open 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

Tasmania (War Measure), bars open 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

Victoria, bars open 9 a.m. to 6 a.m.

The temperance forces of all the states have federated into the Australian Alliance Prohibition Council for the sake of securing Commonwealth prohibition.

NEW ZEALAND.—A poll is being held this month (December), when the following issues will appear on the ballot paper:—1. Continuance. 2. State purchase and control. 3. Prohibition without compensation.

Undoubtedly the psychological time to strike inter-nationally is now. A notable development of recent times is the drawing together of the nations in closer trade relationships, more intimate exchange of ideas, finer fraternal feelings. There are tremendous advantages to be realized by putting up a sufficient campaign in strategic countries at the present moment to insure the prompt success of the movement in these lands before the liquor traffic recovers from the blow it has received from legislation here, and before it is able to organize and entrench itself in countries where it is just beginning activities.

It is our duty to see that the world understands and appreciates what Prohibition is doing in this country, and that the leaders of temperance movements in foreign lands understand the methods and plans by which such results have been secured here.

POLICY AND PLANS

There is oftentimes wisdom in audacity. The very bigness of a project sometimes insures its success. The diviner instincts of humanity rise to a great challenge. People take satisfaction in large achievements. There is inspiration as well as a fascination in the World Prohibition idea which, as it grips men and organizations, will not only win support for itself, but will be real bond uniting all in a great common campaign.

Nor is there any surer safeguard against reaction than the carrying forward of a movement to a further objective. The moral reform forces of Canada must come to a realization of the fact that their fight against the liquor traffic will not be completed until the law is not only secured and thoroughly enforced in this country, but until the policy of Prohibition is extended to include all countries.

For the securing of Dominion prohibition there must be united action.

Following up the partial legislation of last session of Parliament there must be a sweeping nation-wide campaign for the immediate enactment of total prohibition.

In the campaigns imminent in other provinces the Dominion organization must be ready to help so far as it is possible for that help to be given. The battle in each province is the battle of every province and the Dominion Council should be the medium through which all can contribute to success in the immediate battle-ground.

At the World Conference it was agreed that prohibition is its own best argument. That the actual results from the operation of the law preach more effectively than the finest eloquence. That the evidence obtainable throughout these nations is tremendously more convincing than any special pleading. That seeing is believing, and, that therefore selected parties of citizens from other lands

should be brought to this country under the auspices of the World League as guests of the two American organizations. That they be shown Prohibition at work and have explained to them the method by which it was obtained, and to learn first hand a knowledge of the reasons that led to its adoption and the results that have followed its operation.

Such a plan immediately removes any objection that might be offered to the sending of what might be called "missionaries" from here to convert others to our belief. The people from other lands coming here and observing, can then go back and interpret to their own people, each in his own idiom, what he has seen and learned.

That the Anti-Saloon League of America means business is obvious from the fact that that great organization plans a budget of approximately one million dollars for the World Movement next year and an increase of one million dollars per year for the next five years. Canada must do her bit.

Representatives going from America will then be returning visits, exchanging courtesies. Their words will be corroborated by the testimony of those who have visited here, and will thus have a force not otherwise possible. They can carry with them that special knowledge of methods of organization, plans of campaign gained in the many contests held here, and which can be adapted to conditions in other lands. This combination of exchange of visits is a particularly happy one and should prove mightily effective.

Already something has been done in this line. Here is a summarized report of the trip. A specially conducted party consisting of representatives from Scotland, Ireland, France, Italy, New Zealand, and Scandinavia.

The general plan followed on the trip was for the delegates to sit as a commission in an afternoon meeting and hear evidence as to the effects of Prohibition upon the different phases of community life—moral, religious, educational, commercial, industrial and social—

and at an evening mass meeting to present to the audience statements of the conditions of the countries from which they came.

Leaving Toronto on the evening of May 22nd the party spent May 24th as guests of the City of Fort William. And though the whole of the West was in the throes of the great strike, the programme was carried out with local modifications in the following cities: Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon.

The party was entertained at the Government House, Winnipeg, when Lieut.-Governor Aiken gave an interesting historical sketch of the Prohibition movement in the Province of Manitoba. At Regina Lieut.-Governor Lake was host at a banquet given by the Government, while at Edmonton, Premier Stuart presided at an elaborate social function given by the Government for the delegates in the MacDonald Hotel.

SENDING REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

"Saved to serve" should be the feeling of Canada regarding the great temperance problem. If we believe in Prohibition, and surely we do, can we be satisfied by keeping its benefits to ourselves. Indeed, can we hope to retain Prohibition by an unselfish doing-nothingness. It is tremendously true that the public opinion on which the enforcement of the law depends can be best maintained by aggressive propaganda work.

To Britain particularly, Canada owes an inestimable debt. It was the fundamental principles of British justice and democracy that transplanted in this new land have borne the fruit of Prohibition. It was that innate British spirit of fair play and desire to help others that, unhampered and unhindered by fettering traditions, smashed this age-long habit and tyranny of the liquor traffic.

The love and affection of every Canadian must go out to the Mother Land at this time

when exhausted by this titanic struggle, weakened by war losses, she finds herself assailed by the devilish liquor traffic that, having battered during the war upon the blood of the nation and grown more powerful and rich in spite of war conditions, is now with almost inconceivable unscrupulousness seeking to dominate the affairs of the nation and entrench itself more in privilege and profit.

Who could have imagined that before the war was well over this liquor traffic should be demanding from Parliament an increase in the hours of sale to twelve per day, that sale be allowed seven days in the week, with a twenty-one year license, and permission for minors and women to be served on licensed premises, and that permission of gambling for money stakes upon licensed premises be granted. Yet these demands are embodied in a bill before Parliament.

Such being the case unless help comes from other quarters how can the Mother Land, with her power weakened, her vitality at low ebb, resist effectively without outside help, and from whom is that help more due and from whom would it be more welcome than Canada.

The utmost that Canada could do cannot begin to repay for all that the Mother Land has given us. History would record no blacker chapter of ingratitude than that we should now stand idly by and allow our loved kindred across the sea to become the prey of that damning traffic from which we have gained deliverance.

MAKE GOOD WITH PROHIBITION AT HOME

The success of the World Prohibition Movement is essentially contingent upon the effectiveness of prohibition here. Only as we make perfect the enforcement of the law, and maintain the highest possible standard of public opinion upon the prohibition issue can we really make our nation an object lesson of the benefits of prohibition. We

will thus advantage ourselves as well as help others. Nothing will so surely maintain interest in prohibition at home as the knowledge that we are looked to, that our example is esteemed; nor will anything so enthuse the movement at home as the missionary idea of spreading abroad the benefits we enjoy.

The surest road to disintegration of the organized prohibition movement in Canada is to attempt to unduly conserve energy, men, money, programme. On the other hand, the surest road to the greatest success of any moral reform movement lies along the line of giving of what might be called a sane prodigality of energy, men, money, programme.

One success leads to another. And only as we use our immediate victory to gain our ultimate objective are we wise or is it worthwhile. Prohibition is an accomplished fact in the Province of Ontario so far as we have legislative power to act. But Prohibition is not safe in Ontario so long as intoxicating liquor is illegally made, imported or sold in any other part of Canada. Moreover, we are citizens of the Dominion as well as of the Province with duties and responsibilities not solely for the Province in which we live but for the nation at large.

These days we are thinking and talking in still larger terms of international co-operation and world leagues. The missionary idea has been born anew and given a larger meaning. We are realizing the oneness of humanity, the common brotherhood of man, the bearing of one another's burdens, the conditioning of help only by need, power and opportunity.

The nations look to Canada. She has won her place. She is a factor to be counted in world affairs. Never must our banner be lowered, never stained, and in the great war for the betterment of humanity at large let us battle as bravely as did our heroic lads who, by their prowess and self-sacrifice, made responsible Government safe and opened the door for whole-hearted co-operation amongst the nations in international reform movements.

MILESTONES OF PROGRESS

- 1864—Dunkin Act.
- 1875—Dominion Royal Commission.
- 1876—Formation of Dominion Alliance.
Crook's Act (Ontario License Act).
- 1878—Canada Temperance Act. (Scott Act).
- 1883—Formation of Dominion W.C.T.U.
- 1892—Royal Commission appointed. Man-
itoba plebiscite. Majority for pro-
hibition 12,522.
- 1893—Prince Edward Island plebiscite.
Majority for prohibition 7,226.
- 1894—Ontario Plebiscite. Majority for Pro-
hibition 81,769. Nova Scotia plebis-
cite. Majority for prohibition 31,401.
- 1895—Report of Royal Commission.
- 1898—Dominion plebiscite. Majority for
prohibition 13,925.
- 1900—Prince Edward Island adopts prohibition.
- 1902—Manitoba Referendum. Majority
against prohibition 6,857.
- 1910—Nova Scotia Legislature passes pro-
hibition for Province except Halifax.
- 1915—Saskatchewan passes partial pro-
hibition; establishes Dispensaries.
Alberta votes prohibition. Majority
21,086.
- 1916—British Columbia votes prohibition.
Majority 10,512 (not counting overseas
vote).
Ontario Legislature passes prohibition.
Saskatchewan votes out dispensaries.
Majority 71,583.
Nova Scotia Legislature passes pro-
hibition.
- 1917—Union Government announces pro-
hibition policy.
British Columbia Legislature passes
prohibition.
- 1918—Dominion Government passes pro-
hibition Orders in Council.
Quebec passes partial prohibition.
Yukon Territory Council passes partial
prohibition, establishes dispensaries.
- 1919—Quebec votes to allow beer and wine.
"Yes" 178,112; "No" 48,413.
Ontario Referendum. Prohibition [sus-
tained. Majority 406,676.

Declaration of Principles

of the Council of

The Dominion Alliance

(Continued from inside of front cover)



4. That no consideration of private gain or public revenue can justify the upholding of a system so utterly wrong in principle, suicidal in policy, and disastrous in results, as the traffic in intoxicating liquors.



5. That the total prohibition of the liquor traffic is in perfect harmony with the principles of justice and liberty, is not restrictive of legitimate commerce, and is essential to the integrity and stability of government, and the welfare of the community.



6. That, rising above sectarian and party considerations, all citizens should combine to procure an enactment prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating beverages as affording most efficient aid in removing the appalling evils of intemperance.

OFFICERS

of the Council of the
Dominion Alliance



Honorary President

J. R. DOUGALL

President

MILES VOKES

Vice-Presidents

Presidents of Provincial Branches
or Analagous Organizations, and
Provincial Presidents W.C.T.U.

Treasurer

WM. H. ORR

Corresponding Secretary

BEN. H. SPENCE

Recording Secretary

J. H. CARSON



OFFICES

705 LUMSDEN BUILDING
TORONTO, ONT.